REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,788.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	0 12 As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wants of or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MEDINA, 810 Tons, 112 H. P. Commander E. C. Russell, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Muslipatam, Cocoanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, on THURSDAY, the 12th April, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th April 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th April 1877, at 4 P.M.,

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£6	Without food.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	55	35	14-10	

Including Wine

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 27th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

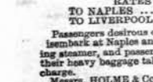
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. EUROPA, Capt. Harris, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April. She will be followed by the—

S. S. ITALIA,

2,945 Tons Register and 424 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd May, and by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,280 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 23rd May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,372 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES .....Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

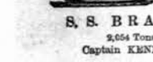
For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,063 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal Captain James Shaw, will sail on SATURDAY, the 21st Inst., and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

2,054 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain KENNETH HORE, on the 19th May,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,160 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June,
and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,

2,060 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 23rd June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BALLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, etc. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 7th April 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER PEMBROKE,
2,411 Ton, 400 Horse-power,
TO SAIL ABOUT 15TH MAY.

THIS Splendid Steamer fitted with every comfort and convenience offers a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ 350

Exclusive of Wines &c., which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	ons.	H.P.	Captains.	
— SIAM	3900	500	N. W. Haselwood.	16th Apr.
S. MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
— THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SUJAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th April 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GAWALIOR, (2,725 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain J. C. Bamot, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th April 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd April 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
TRAVANCORE.	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt, 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2063	590	Capt G.N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt R. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th April 1877.

THE S.S. DROMEDARY WILL PLY from the 15th December 1876 between BHAVNAGAR and SURAT, touching at GOGO. Will leave BHAVNAGAR every MONDAY and RIDAY, and SURAT every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. FARES.—1st Class, Rs. 6 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 3 ; 3rd Class, Rs. 2.

Agents, Bhavnagar.—CUSTOMS OFFICER.
Surat—RATILAL PURMANANDASS, Gopipura.
„ „ Gogo—DAJISHAI PURMANUNDASS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship RAJPOOT, Captain J. R. Andrew, ARRIVED from LONDON, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Ship unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

Apply to Captain J. R. ANDREW, at Currietjee and Edlinjee, Dalmahoy.

Bombay, 5th April 1877.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum : also some BUNGALOWS TO LET.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious flavour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale or E VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy. 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Re. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness bo'h being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Brown Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-3 high, a splendid over in harness and makes a good dog-cart horse, Rs. 800.

A pair of Arabs, Grey and Chesnut, one 7 years and the other aged, 14-2 high, both stylish movers in harness and one a perfect lady's horse, Rs. 800.

A thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 8 ars, 15-2 high, a grand mover under saddle and would as a good cross-country horse, Rs. 600.

A pair of Waler Mares, 15-2 high, very steady in double harness, with a set of second-hand double harness, Rs. 700.

A handsome Iron Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 14 hands, strong and fast, Rs. 700.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 4 years, 13-3½ high, strong and compactly built, up to 13 stone, Rs. 500.

A handsome high-caste Chesnut Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, is a perfectly broken Infantry and Artillery Charger, Rs. 500.

A Flea-bitten Grey Arab, 8 years old, 14-1 high, up to 12 stone with easy paces and makes a good Lady's horse, Rs. 400.

A Bay Country-bred Gelding, 5 years, 14-3 high, up to weight, pleasant saddle horse and is very stylish in harness, Rs. 550.

A dark Chesnut Arab, 8 years, 14-1½ high, compactly built, quiet in harness, and makes a good Brougham horse, Rs. 500.

A powerful Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16-2 high, quiet and showy in harness, Rs. 600.

A Chestnut Country-bred, 4 years, 15 hands, goes well in harness, Rs. 400.

A well-bred Bay Arab Galloway, aged, 14 hands, has been ridden for the last 2 years by a lady, Rs. 600.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 10 March 1877.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for

SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,

and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor.

IT CANNOT FAIL

To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS,

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for a diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As here are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay ; Messrs. F. W. HELLGERS & Co., Calcutta ; Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 89, Pire arket near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 10TH APRIL.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
AND
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE REPEATED (BY PARTICULAR DESIRE)
BALFE'S LEGENDARY OPERA,
SATANELLA,
(OR THE POWER OF LOVE,)
IN FOUR ACTS.

Between the First and Second Acts
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL PERFORM
LE CHANT DES NAIADES .....Aschee.
And between the Second and Third Acts
QUI VIVE, GALOP DE CONCERT .....Ganz.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S.S. POLLUCE	2,700	250	G. Ragusin	on the 16th April 1877.
S.S. CALIPSO.	2,900	200	L. Serra	on the 30th April 1877.
S.S. SATURNO	3,808	400		on the 8th May 1877.
S.S. ETTORE	3,800	400	C. Lazarich	on the 16th May 1877.
S.S. MEMFI	2,680	250		on the 30th May 1877.
S.S. TEBE	2,680	250		on the 30th May 1877.

The POLLUCE, SATURNO, and ETTORE are large Passenger Steamers, with superior First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	170	130	66 0

The S. S. POLLUCE will coincide at Port Said with the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail Steamer for Constantinople via Syria.

For through tickets apply to the Undersigned.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th April 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. —CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—CRICKET.—The MATCH proposed for To-day of ARMY and NAVY vs. GYMKHANA is PUT OFF, as there are no Army men to play.

10th April.

JUST ARRIVED.

FOR SALE, a consignment of the renowned TIVOLI BEER, in excellent condition, from the well-known Tivoli Brewery of Berlin.

KNOOP & Co.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. EAU-DE-COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.

PRIZEMEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK "A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

HEAD OFFICE :—Meerut. | BRANCH OFFICE :—Bombay.
CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
ENTIRE EXEMPTION IN INDIA.
LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY TRANSACTED.

The Company's Affairs are ANNUALLY *Investigated by an* INDEPENDENT *Actuary.*

A DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASCERTAINED SURPLUS IS MADE EVERY FIVE YEARS.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT AN AUDITOR.

THE PROFITS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED.

THE BUSINESS of the Company embraces LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, and PENSIONS. THE PREMIUMS for Assurances, either with or without PARTICIPATION in PROFITS, are *as low as is consistent with perfect safety* to the Assured, having recently been revised by Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the most experienced and leading Actuaries in England. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS for PENSION are 10 per cent *lower* for Widows' Pensions than the reduced rates of the Uncovenanted Service Fund. THE CLAIMS paid exceed Rs. 1,50,000. THE DIRECTORS have, acting on the advice of their Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, agreed to divide NINE-TENTHS or 90 per cent of the PROFITS to PARTICIPATING POLICY-HOLDERS every FIVE YEARS by REDUCING their ANNUAL PREMIUMS. *New Entrants* participating at each *Division. The Directors anticipate the above mode of dividing Profits will bring down the cost of Life Assurants (with perfect safety) to the lowest possible point.* NO BETTER PLAN OF DIVIDING PROFITS CAN BE OBTAINED.

FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.

THE FIRST QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the ASCERTAINED SURPLUS 26 and ½ per cent. is recommended by the Actuary to be carried forward as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders, who have paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, will be entitled to a gross reduction of FORTY PER CENT. from each Premium paid during the 5 years ending December, 1879, and Policies of a more recent date share in proportion.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE OF REDUCTION OF PREMIUM

Date.	Amount of Policy.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premiums for 5 years to 1879.	Reduction.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	[cent.
1870 February	1000	44 8 0	26 11 2	17 12 10—40 per
1871 May	1000	70 5 4	47 13 0	22 8 0—32 „
1872 March ..	1000	41 1 0	31 3 5	9 13 7—24 „

Policy-Holders, who had paid Two and One year's premium during 1874, will be entitled to a reduction of 24 per cent. on the payment of the 4th Annual Premium to continue during the Quinquennium ending 1879.

Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September, 1875 :—"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company, a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

IMPORTANT TO NEW ENTRANTS.

The mode of apportioning profits adopted by this Office is at once *simple* and *equitable* in its operation, and is opposed to every form of the *Tontine System*, by which the greater part of the profits of many Offices, both Mutual and Proprietory, is appropriated by the older Members to the prejudice of NEW ENTRANTS. In this Office every Policy-Holder, however recent, has his fair share of Profits equally with the earliest Entrants.

For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and information, apply to the Company's Agents or Secretary.

D. LANCASTER,
Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,
Secretary.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :—A. R. GORDON, Esq., 3, Dean Lane, Fort.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a BROUGHAM HORSE and HARNESS, in serviceable order, for Office work. Apply to "G. O.," *Gazette* Office.

MATHERAN—CLARENDON HOTEL by DESOUZA, the first settler. Good position and careful attendance.

FOR SALE, a pair of PANTHER CUBS, about six weeks old. Address "W.," care of the *Times of India* Office.

FOR SALE, BOAT SHAPE CARRIAGE, been in use 5 months, and AUSTRALIAN HORSE standing 15-3, with HARNESS, complete, Rs. 1,000. To be seen at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

FOR SALE, a powerful PONY, sound, good in Harness or Saddle, Rs. 100 : also good OFFICE SHIGRAM, Rs. 250, the Turn-out with HARNESS, Rs. 350. Apply to "T. A. M." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash.....Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. ..... „ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per dos. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

UNITED EVANGELISTIC SERVICES ON ESPLANADE ROAD, NEAR QUEEN'S STATUE.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 5 O'CLOCK FOR NATIVES.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fichu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CO.,

6, HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.

FRENCH HOUSE.

DRESS-MAKERS,

MILLINERS,

HABERDASHERS,

GLOVERS,

&c., &c.

HAUTES NOUVEAUTES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CO.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

NO. 23, RAMPART ROW.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following "SPECIAL WATCHES," which they can strongly recommend, and of which they receive "FRESH SUPPLIES" monthly.

THE 50 RS. WATCH,

in crystal case, half hunting and hunting cases.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. have received a "GOLD MEDAL" for the excellence of the Watch at the Broach Exhibition, and numerous recommendations from purchasers of the same (which can be forwarded if required) Two years' guarantee given.

P.S.—Messrs. F., L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch if required, gratist

THE 40 RS. RAILWAY WATCH,

a crystal face Patent Lever Watch, in strong brass case, large figures and hands.

Specially recommended for rough usage or a district life. Two years' guarantee given.

THE 25 RS. SILVER WATCH,

a very good common crystal face Watch, which, though cheap, is a really serviceable one, and can be guaranteed to give satisfaction. One year's guarantee given.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Among their very great variety of Clocks and Time-pieces, Messrs. F., L. & Co. can greatly recommend their

"85 RS. PALANQUIN TIME-PIECE" WITH ALARUM,
AND
A ROUND BRASS TIME-PIECE, Rs. 40.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 12th Instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c. &c.

5 cases white longcloth.
7 „ colored prints.
7 bales grey shirtings.
7 casks glass ware.
Few bags of best Peruvian Guano.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1877.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER

No. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, at Lohar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay.

By order of Mortgagee and on account and risk of Luxmon Crustnajee Kakday by virtue and exercise of the Power of Sale contained in the Indentures of Mortgages and further charges, dated the 3rd July, 12 September, 21st December 1874 and 27th November 1876.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government and Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuage, "tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of Lohar Chawl, in the sub-district of Mandvee, were formerly and are now in the occupation of Rama Sootar and other tenants, containing by admeasurement (20469) square yards, be the same (little more or less) and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1168, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7, standing in the name of the said Luxmon Crustnajee Kakday, both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Municipality, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the Public passage, on the west by the house of Gopal Shamoojee, on the north by the property of the late Trimbuck Reghoba and on the south by the said Lohar Chawl.

Terms.—25 per cent deposit will be taken at the time of sale.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 10th April 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder.

About 200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class Moulmein Teak Squares.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchases.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises—

The materials of a bungalow and out-houses, situate on the Mody Bay, on the west side of the road and behind the European General Hospital.

The conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved blackwood and French polished household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, brougham, horse, poney, goats, &c., at No. 154, Parell road, close to "Upna Cottage.

On SATURDAY next, the 28th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the residence, at the above-mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, brougham horse, &c., the property of J. Morris, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 9TH APRIL 1877.

THE tenor of Reuter's telegram of Saturday morning led to a general expectation of important political advices, but so far we have not heard of anything fresh to-day.

The closing commercial message of Saturday quotes Enfaced Rupee Paper lower all round, Fours having declined from 84½ to 84, Fours-and-a-half from 84½ to 84¼, and Fives-and-a half from 88½ to 88. For Indian Exchange Bank shares, with the exception of a decline of 10s. in Orientals and an advance of £1 per share in Charterreds, quotations are the same as a fortnight ago. In the London General Produce Markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged, as also are Seeds with the one exception of Ferozepore Rapeseed, which is 1s. per quarter higher.

Respecting Cotton the only new item is conveyed in the New York telegrams of Saturday. Ready Mid. Uplands is unchanged at 11¼ cents and July shipment at 11¾ cents per lb. The receipts at the ports are as follows :—

	This week.	Last week.	1877.	1876.	1875.
Saturday's Receipts	3,000	3,000	6,000	5,000	
Total since 1st Sept.	3,745,000	.....	3,820,000	3,228,000	

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	9,24,994
Do. do. at Branches...	Inc.	,,	3,31,772
Deposits	Dec.	,,	5,37,199
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	20,782
Loans	Dec.	,,	2,53,117
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	5,14,072
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	,,	1,81,211
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	31,446

These alterations are comparatively unimportant, and so far as they go are even favourable, but there has nevertheless been a decidedly firmer feeling to-day in the Money Market. The Exchange Banks are reported to have sold 12 lacs of 60 days' sight bills on Calcutta in the Bazaar on Saturday at 1½ per cent. discount, and to-day transactions have been done as low as 1¼ per cent discount, which is sufficient to indicate some little pressure for accommodation. There is nothing, however, to warrant apprehensions of extreme tightness the Bank of Bombay occupies a comparatively strong position ; money is fairly plentiful in the Bazaar ; and although there must be an active business doing in exports for the next month or so, it must not be forgotten that by the end of that time the bulk of our exports will have been financed for, so that any pressure we may see now can only be of a temporary character.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning nominally at Saturday's rates, but there was an evident desire on the part of the Banks to sell in preference to buying and later in the day it became difficult to place Private Paper for this mail unless at rates quite beyond the market. While indisposed to operate for ready Credits at better than 1s. 8¾d., buyers have been willing to work forward on easier terms, 1s. 8¾d. having been done for 3 months sight Credits, May delivery, to some amount. The increased firmness therefore is evidently due to expectations of dear money during the current month, and should these be realised, it is not unlikely that exchange may harden slightly for a time ; but this possibility does not alter the broad features of the market for the more distant future, and any advance now is only likely to increase the extent of the decline later on. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 9-16d.	per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 8 15-16d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, and, so far as we can learn, unchanged. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 97½ to Rs. 98 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102.

SHARES continue steady without, however, any great activity. Bank of Bombays are a half per cent. easier than on Saturday. Colabas Land Co. Rs. 5 higher. Press shares are attracting rather more attention than formerly. Albert Co. of Kurrachee are Rs. 5, Apollo Press Rs. 25, Broach Cotton Co. Rs. 10, East India Press Rs. 125, Scinde and Punjab Rs. 100 and Scinde Press Co. Rs. 10 per share higher. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet but firm. We note an advance of Rs. 10 in Colaba, Fleming, Khandeish and Madras United and Rs. 5 per share in Great Easterns.

COTTON has shown the greatest dulness to-day, not a single transaction of any importance having been reported. Sellers are in the market at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy from Saturday's prices without inducing offers to any extent, and taking the firmness in Exchange in conjunction with the depression in Liverpool, a further material fall seems probable. We call :—

Good Ginned Broach, Ready	Rs. 201	per Candy	f. p.	
F. G. F. do.	,,	198	,,	,,
Good Omra.	,,	187	,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	185	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,,	183	,,	,,
Good Dhollera May	,,	183	,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	186	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,,	184	,,	,,

FREIGHTS continue quiet in the extreme. There is a fair amount of cargo going forward, but supplies of tonnage, present and prospective, are fully equal to requirements. By steamer for Liverpool £2 is the nominal quotation, but business has been done at £1-18-9 and shippers generally are holding off for £1-17 6. By sail for Liverpool consignees are asking £2 3-9 but £2-2-6 has been done.

PIECE GOODS have been almost a blank to-day so far as business from first hands and there is no change to note in prices. A fair trade is still passing from the Bazaar.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	117
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	0-0 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	705
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	635
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	30,000	250	all	8 do.	309
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	385
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	200
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	113
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 21⅜	3-0	5 p. c.	283
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20 13	0-14	6 do.	26
Ditto	..	£20 6	7-8	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 2	1-13-1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18 19	6-9-15	do.	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Barmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	20	p.s. 1,875
Bombay Gas Company	1,000	50	all	4	p. ct 60
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80	p. s. 725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ltd.	500	500	300	36	p. s. 240
Malabar Company, Ltd.	1,150	200	100	7½	p. ct 7½
Mechanics' Building Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Trenchler and Co.	1,200	500	all	p. c.	t 455
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	83

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 7th April as compared with the statement issued on the 29th March :—

LIABILITIES.	29th March. Rs.	7th April. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	70,46,545	61,22,251
Do. do. do. at Branches.	18,36,612	21,68,384
Other Deposits	1,33,47,564	1,38,80,783
Post Bills	62,856	65,259
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,62,374	5,63,739
	3,46,51,951	3,48,00,366

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	34,00,504	34,88,722
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,39,974	18,07,516
Loans on Security of do. do.	47,85,498	45,32,951
Current Accounts, overdrawn	15,791	5,731
Bills Discounted	1,06,18,3 1	1,11,33,033
Stamps	3,805	3,685
Dead Stock Rs. 5,17,062 Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,56,000	3,62,007	3,62,062
Bullion	5,77,399	3,36,188
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,31,09 662	1,31,41,108
Cash and Currency Notes	3,46,51,951	3,48,00,366

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

THE SHIP GIFT OF LIVERPOOL, 1,403 tons, Captain W Whiteford, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s. s. BURMESE, 1,268 tons, Captain J. Luck, sailed yesterday for London and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Gray, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch in ballast and eighty-five deck passengers.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO AND Co.'s s. s. ASSIRIA, 1,13 tons, Captain E Rosilli, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Genoa (March 15th), via Port Said, Suez and the Suez Canal, in ballast.

THE s. s. SAINT OLAF, 1,271 tons, Captain A. Peterson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, (February 16th), via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,864 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s. s. HAKON ADELSTEN, 904 tons, Captain O. Bolgh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, (March 1st), via Malta, Port said, and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,194 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PACHAMBA, 544 tons, Captain J. Melvill-, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (April 6th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain Fleming, Dr. Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. Brayson and family, Mr. Porter, Colonel Barry, Captain and Mrs. Lucas, Mr. Baker, Mr. Bafewall and servant and forty-one deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 1,359 tons Captain J. Shaw, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (March 13th), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. and three Misses B. Clay, Mrs. Waiters and five children, Major G. G. H. Fulton, Mr. F. Giles, Mr. W. Cooper, Miss Rowbottam, Miss Priscot, and Mr. Lingston.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeded by the Austro Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Pollaco, Captain G. Ragusin, yesterday evening at 6 P. M. :—For Suez—Sir H. and Lady Davies, baby European nurse and native ayah, and Mr. N. F. M. Philipps. For Trieste—Col C Mallison, Col and Mrs. Cocke, Mr. and Mrs. Selbeger, Miss Phoebe Don, Mr. H. A. Vincent, Mr. C. Clarke, and Mr. G. P. Sanderson.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Assiria's)	Boselli	Genoa, Mar 15.
9	St. Olaf (s)	Peterson	Cardiff, Feb 16.
	Hakon Adelsten (s)	Bokh...	Cardiff, Mar 1.
	Pearl(s)	McGregor	Sandvee.
	Pachamba (s)	Melville	Kurrachee, Apr 6.
	Trenham Hall(s)	Shaw	Liverpool, Mar 13.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
9	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	Southampton.
	Burmese (s)	Luck	London.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Vingoria, Gray, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship City of Liverpool, Whiteford, Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Assiria, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Shahnaze, to Barcelona.
Steamer, Wedina, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Pachambs, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Castleman, to United Kingdom.
Ship Elcano, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
5	India (s)	Morby	Moulmein, Mar 29.
	Commilla(s)	Loutit	Kyouk Phyoo, Apr 1.
	City of Honcow	Muir	London, Dec 15.
	John Rennie	Nicholson	Adelaide, Feb 11.
	Bessie Grenfell	Green	Cape Town, Jan 30.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
5	Reliance (s)	.....	.....
	Nigra (s)	.....	.....
	Persian Empire	.....	.....
	Baroda	.....	.....
	Philosopher	.....	.....
	Perserverance	.....	.....
	Palais Gallien	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per India—Mrs Law, Mr Carritt, Mr Laverkus, Mr Pascal' Captain Lockhart, Captain Pollock, Mr Stagg, and 44 deck.
Per Commilla—Mr James Hend, Mr T Monthesor, Mr D Fuller, Mr Christian, Mr Renie, Mr Alston, Mr Dhur, and 59 deck.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By John Rennie—Ship Hydrabad for Calcutta off Madras.
By Bessie Grenfell—21st March. Lady Melville in Lat 5-50 N, Long 82-38 E, from Cochin to Moulmein 22 days out. Tamarynon Lat 8-26 N, Long 82-04 E, from Liverpool to Rangoon 105 days out.
By City of Hankow—25th January, Meridith from Liverpool to Rangoon 62 days out.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s—2 crates earthenware, C Hamer; 130 cases stout, Sorabjee and Eduljee ; 25 barrels salamonic, Tezpall Cama. Vortizern s—50 boxes bar soap, and 4 packages hardware, Bhaimya Ebram ; 13 cases varnish, J Soares.
Europa s—27 cases ginger wine, and 27 cases rum, Manockjee Bhickslee ; 12 cases rum, 6 cases whiskey and 12 cases ginger-wine, Merwanjee Coovorjee and Co.
Cella s—1,450 bars iron. A Hussunbhoy and Co ; 10 bags corks, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia ; 50 bales steel, Rambundoo Mahadew and Co ; 6 casks breswire and 1 case thread, E Tyebally.

FROM LONDON.

Zante s—100 kegs lead ore, Cama Ramjee.
Parsee s—936 plates soft spelter, Chotalal Tullukchund ; 27 cases cognac, 95 cases claret, and 30 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 10 casks hardware, Fazalaly Moosabhoy.
Menzaleh s—10 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—75 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tythonus—370 bales cotton, Kessowjee Vulubhdass.
Prince Frederick—400 cwts myrabollams, Rucherdass Tooleesdas.
Wickham s—1,210 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,602 cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co ; 20 bales cotton and 55 bales waste, Mooljee Gooculdass ; 260 bales cotton, Ramjee (Currimjee Jooma.
Europa s—7 cases tea, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co ; 92 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoorsi ; 30 bales wool, Vulubdass Nurseebales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Aldergrove—62 bales cotton, Ramcurson Rampurtap,
Newark—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Khersonse—50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Cursetjee.
Mercia s—375 cwts myrabollams, Joseph Soares; 144 bales cotton, Venichund Jevtadass.

FOR LONDON.

Stag s—96 cwts D horns, Goolamhoosein Parpia ; 64 cwts dry ginger, Currumsey Khetsee and Co.
Naples s—36 cwts dry ginger, Jethia Purseturn ; 125 cwts myrabollams, Joosub Lutiff ; 12 bales hides, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy.
Mirzap s—86 bales hides and skins, F M C Aboobaully and Co ; 2 cases shawls, Bhoychund Vurdhman ; 6 cases shawls, Morlidhur Manilal ; 42 cases skins, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR U. KINGDOM.

Dunalistir—12,587 linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Loochoo—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Stainsacre s—500 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Sternoway—200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 975 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
John Clark—160 cwts hemp, Geo, Lockhart and Co.
City of Dunnedin—300 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Mirzapore s—561 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bengal s—3,030 cwts teel seed and 1[illegible] cwts wheat, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Assiria s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 361 cwts horns, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 6,720 cwts teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Polluce s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Siam s—100 bales cotton, A. Blaschek and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Assiria s—400 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 400 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Assiria s—250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Pollusc s—2 boxes gold and silver coins, Hassen Affiindee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa—71 bales cotton, Nurses Kessowjee and Co ; 101 cwt sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 16 cwts sandalwood, S. N. Talatee ; 71 cases sharkfins and fishmaw, Rahimbhoy Allabhoy ; 50 cwts samada stone, 20 bales twist and 2 cases Cambaystone, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 6 packages cloves and 16 pieces E teeth, Goolamhoosein Johumabhoomal ; 145 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 12 cases hyabole Ludhabhoy Chuttoo ; 60 packages olibanum, Ebram Hassum ; 50 cwts. olibanum and 124 cwts. tamarind, Hajee Ebram Fecher Mahomed ; 500 baskets onions, F and O Co ; 43 pieces and 4 bundles E teeth, Abdoolremen Ahmed; 44 bales cotton and 31 bales twist, Mooljee Gooculdass ; 20 cases Ishmaws and sharkfins, Goolam Hoosein John Mahomed

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, April 8th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m; and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29'804
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·9
Dew Point	72·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·765
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.).	75·1
General Direction of wind	WNW, E, ESE, WNW, NW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	228.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1405 Circassian, Pottinger—Liverpool, September 14.
695 Windermere, Man—Antwerp, October 18.
1234 Algonquin, Dexter—Liverpool, October 31.
931 Anden, Gibbs—Tyne, November 2.
1355 Dominion, Heselton—Liverpool, November 4.

635 Jalawar, Chilton—Liverpool, November 13.
600 Sarah Scott, Estall—Sunderland, November 17.
422 Zohrab, Boltoff—New York, November 17.
1119 Astronomer, Edgar—Cardiff, November 18.
1164 Europa, Thesen—Hull, Nov. 18.
1558 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Liverpool, Nov. 21.
1041 Devonshire, Swan—Liverpool, Nov. 21—Spoken Dec. 7 ; partially dismasted.
1117 Helen Scott, Parsons—Liverpool, Nov. 22—Sailed from Holyhead, Dec. 2.
1198 Cartvale, Hogg—Shields, Nov. 22.
1248 Southminster, McFee—Liverpool, Nov. 25.
1015 Edinburgh, Jones—Liverpool, Nov. 29.
1139 Marathon, Jones—Cardiff, Dec. 1.
1090 Carnegie, Smith—Glasgow, December 5.
997 Arabella, Hilton—Greenock, December 5.
1357 Mornington, Roberts—Liverpool, Dec. 7.
708 Argyleshire, Laird—Glasgow, Dec. 8.
995 Queen of Cambria, Parry—Sunderland, Dec. 9—Sailed from Shields Dec. 6.
1199 Kilkerran, Lowe—Liverpool, Dec. 11.
1276 Bonebertones, Shiellan—Cardiff, Dec. 12.
679 Antofagasta, Halliday—London, Dec. 13.
344 Forest Queen, Pearson—Wear, Dec. 23.
1380 Coast Lothian, Hamilton—Glasgow, December 25.
1470 Knight Companion, Yeo—Liverpool, December 27—Sailed from Holyhead Jan. 2.
491 Black Watch, Kerrish—London, viâ Cape Town, Dec. 29.
997 County of Forfar, Stewart—Glasgow, January 4.
323 M. A. Evans, Phillips—Liverpool, Jan. 11.
794 Lanarkshire, Wilkie—Glasgow, January 11.
953 Norfolk, Horn—Tyne, Jan. 11—Put back Jan. 15 ; sailed January 26.
913 Serica, Mathews—Liverpool, January 12.
1495 Stockbridge, Lane—London, January 13.
720 Dunphaile Castle, Hilden—London, January 19.
783 St. Nicholas, Hill—Liverpool, January 23.
1287 Annot Lyle, English—Liverpool, January 26.
782 St. Andrew, McLean—Liverpool, January 26.
987 Sibilla, Mosher—London, viâ Newport, Jan. 26—By latest advices loading at Newport since March 3.
1636 County of Inverness—McKenzie—Glasgow, January 29.
1195 Winged Hunter, Parmo—Cardiff, January 31.
900 Gaetanino, Ciccoardi—Antwerp, February 5.
— Glandinorwig, Lewis—Wear, February 8.
1413 Tobique, Davis—Liverpool, February 17.
1295 Whittier, Swap—Belfast, viâ Cardiff, February 22.
819 Inveravon, Thomas—London, February 27.
1290 Amoor, Evans—Liverpool, February 28.
1535 Cumberland, Farquhar—Liverpool, March 2.
1378 Atmosphere, Wright—Liverpool, March 4.
— G ——, Hardy—New York, March 5.
1026 Burmah, Crocket—Liverpool, March 6.
1022 Berteaux, Post—Liverpool, March 12.
1282 Alice D. Cooper, Humphrey—Liverpool, March 13.
1401 Frank Flint, Evans—Cardiff, March 13.
1239 Magda's, Jones—Cardiff, March 15.
880 Marlborough, Samson—London, loading.
1392 Premier, McGilvey—Liverpool, loading.
1301 Lucy Nickels, Nickels—Liverpool, loading.
1236 Annie Frost, Welburn—Liverpool, loading.
713 Mutlah, Farquhar—Liverpool, loading.
1047 Besa Monde, Hawkins—Liverpool, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

1788 Thomasina Macclellan, Gibb—Newcastle, N. S. W., Dec. 23.
949 Rookle, Williams—Mauritius, February 17.
1062 City of Boston, Crosby—Calcutta, February 19.
1326 Carrie Clark, Storer—Calcutta, via Tellicherry, Feb. 19—Sailed Tellicherry March 31.
104 Concordia, Closter—Mauritius, February 21.
1099 Lalla, Vance—Calcutta, March 7.
1537 Pentland, Campbell—Moulmein, March 15.
1491 Cora, Combs—Calcutta, April 2.
1389 Sachem, Crowell—Calcutta, April 4.
942 Flying Cloud, Milner—Bangkok, loading.
— Hippogriffe—Moulmein, loading.
1332 Bulwark, Seaton—Moulmein, loading.
232 Bircock, Bain—Mauritius, loading.
293 Arabic, Loyseau—Mauritius, loading.
962 Zimi, Jenkins—Rangoon, loading.
1357 Adriana, Sinclair—Rangoon, loading.
1072 Sea Power, Garrick—Moulmein, loading.
692 Cyrena, Turnbull—Cochin, loading.
1206 Glen Maiden, Cummins—Rangoon, loading.
1238 Cashmere, Thomson—Rangoon, loading.
407 Col. Fyche—Rangoon, loading.
1183 Pegasus, Powell—Rangoon, loading.
1330 Charmer, Lucas—Rangoon, loading.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

734 Seatos, Tilmouth—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal March 27.
1181 Robina—Left Suez Canal March 28.
781 Adria, Breeze—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal March 29.
1353 Barsac, Pinto—Marseilles—Left Suez Canal April 3—" Rubattino Line," May 1.
1060 Calipso—Trieste—Left Suez Canal April 3—" Austrian Lloyd's," April 30.
1076 Lumley Castle—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal April 4.
1453 Italia—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal April 4—" Anchor Line," May 2.
1720 Gwalior, Babot—Aden—Left Suez Canal April 4—English Mails.
1304 Modistor—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal April 5.
825 Severn, Skinner—Rangoon—Left Suez Canal April 5.
1696 County of Sutherland, Wallace—Rangoon.

EXPECTED.

1235 Commonwealth—Cardiff via Aden, March 1.
1774 European, Sibthorpe—Liverpool, March 23.
1524 Pembroke, James—Liverpool, March 26.
1067 Prosnitz, Stewart—Tyne, March 27.
1320 Ettore—Trieste, April 1—" Austrian Lloyd's," May 10.
1051 Arago, Jones—Liverpool, April 3.
750 Barbary, Budcfit—Liverpool, April 3.
2221 Guy Mannering, Mann—Liverpool.
1397 Tebo—Trieste—" Austrian Lloyd's," May 30.
1351 Memfi—Trieste—" Austrian Lloyd's," May 20.
2200 Mangrove, Pearse—Calcutta.
1511 Glamorgan, Lewis—Liverpool.
1226 Bellona, Breen—Liverpool.
1588 Strathleven, Pearson—Liverpool.
953 Aristocrat, Bowman—Liverpool.
1347 Brauksome Hall, Hore—Liverpool—" Hall Line," May 19.
1444 City of Baltimore, Collins—Liverpool—" Hall Line," June 9.
978 Euxine—Calcutta via Cochin.
1694 Scotland, James—Calcutta via Cochin.
884 Syrien, Shaw—Calcutta via Cochin.
900 Black Watch, Low—Calcutta via Cochin.
882 India, Dodero—Genoa—" Rubattino Line," May 20.
1199 Australia, Bertorello—Genoa—" Rubattino Line," June 1.
1444 India, Read—Liverpool. } Agchor Line, May 2
1453 Macedonia, Laird—Liverpool. } and 23.
1727 Nizam, Barlow—Suez.
1747 Assam, Stewart—Southampton. } P. & O. Mail Steamers,
1674 Thibet, Cates—Suez. } April 30, May 7, 14, & 21.
1252 Surat, Brome—Southampton.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 7.

Taylor, Major Genl, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.
Harvey, Lieut Col, Bengal 25th Regt, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Thompson, Lieut, Bengal 25th Regt, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Tucker, Lieut Col, Bengal R E, on furlough, from Calcutta.
Cooper, Surg Major Madras M D, on furlough, from Madras.
Burrows, Surg Major, Bombay 15th Regt N I, on leave, from Ahmednuggar.
Rochford, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty from Kirkee.
Yorke, Col, Bengal 12th Cavalry, on furlough, from Jhelum.
Smith, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough from Nagpur.
Cantley, Lieut, Bengal 97th Regt, on duty, from Lahore.

APRIL 8.

Miller, Surg Major, Madras A M D, on leave from Trichinopoly.
Griffith, Capt, Bombay 59th Regt, on leave, from Mhow.
Maguire, Major Madras 44th Regt, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Anderson, Col, Bengal 9th Regt N I, on furlough, from Lucknow.
Burke, Lieut, Bengal 15th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.
Fawcett, Surgn Major A M D, on leave, from Trichinopoly.
Stewart, Col Bengal R E, on furlough, from Calcutta.
Clarke, Surgn Major Bengal A M D, on furlough, from Jhelum

APRIL 9.

Barry, Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Hilton, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Lucas, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Jacobabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 9.

Young, Major Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Young, Capt, Bombay R A, on leave, to England.
Graham, Major Bengal 5th Cavalry on furlough, to England.
Turnbull, Surg Major, Bombay M D, on furlough, to England.
Bell, Lieut Col, Bombay 9th Regt, on furlough, to England.
Wimbuley, Capt Bengal 1st Asst Supt Andamans, on furlough, to England.
Goldie, Capt Madras 20th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.
Thatcher, Col, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave.
Taylor, Major Genl Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Tucker, Major Bombay 19th Regt, Infantry on leave, to England.
Tucker, Lieut Col, Bengal R E on furlough, to England.
Cooper, Major Madras M D, on leave, to England.
Maguire, Major Madras 44th Regt, on leave, to England.
Burrows, Surg Major, Bombay M D, on furlough, to England.
Carnell, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Clay, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Anderson, Col Bengal 4th Regt N I, on furlough to England.
Blair, Col, Bombay 9th Regt, on furlough, to England.
Yorke, Col, Bengal R E, on furlough, to England.
Torton, Lieut Col, Madras 5th Regt H C, on leave, to England.
Bannerman, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Halyburn, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Ahmednuggar.
Carnegy, Col Bombay 21st Regt N I, of leave to Mahableshwar.
Wakefield, Major Bombay 33rd Regt on leave to England.
Story, Lieut Col Bengal 1st G Regt, on furlough to England.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Punjab Government Gazettee, April 2.

With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council, Major Genl Sir Donald Martin Stewart, K C B, is appointed to officiate as Financial Comr of the Punjab in addition to his other duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th Jan 1877.

Mr J W Macnabb, Comr, and Supt, Hissar Divn, relieved Mr G Ousely of the charge of the Umballa Divn, on the forenoon of the 29th March 1877.

Lt-Col C A McMahon, Depy Comr, Simla, is appointed to officiate as Comr and Supt of the Hissar Divn, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th March 1877, vice Mr J W Macnabb.

In continuation of Notification No 98A, dated the 29th of March, 1877, Mr P Robinson to officiate as Professor of History and Ph losophy, Muir General College, Allahabad, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr W H Wright, or until further orders.

Mr T F Harkness, Asst Mag and Colr, officiated as Mag and Colr, Aligarh, from 2nd to 20th March; both dates inclusive.

Mr R D Spedding, Joint Mag. 1st grade, officiated as Mag and Colr of Gorakhpur, from the 19th of Feb to the 15th of March, 1877, both days inclusive.

The Reverend R M Stewart officiated as Chaplain of Mussoorie during the months of Feb, March, Feb and March 1876.

Mr G M L Ferrar to revert to his appointment as Asst Comr, 2nd grade, at Fyzabad.

H H the Lt-Govr, N W P, and Chief Comsr of Oudh, has been pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Mr F L Petre, Asst Mag and Colr, from Bijnor to Hamirpur.
Mr J Macpherson, Asst Mag and Colr, from Hamirpur to Bareilly.
Mr H M Chase, Dist and Sessins Judge, from Aligarh to Saharanpur.
Mr G Watson, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, from Mainpuri to Aligarh.
Mr C Donovan, Asst Mag and Colr, from Agra to Mozaffarnagar.
Mr J A Innes, Extra Asst Comsr, from Kheri to Fyzabad.
Mr H C Irwin, Asst Comsr, from Fyzabad to Bahraich.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Wright, Offg Professor of History and Philosophy, Muir Central College, Allahabad, nine months' furlough from 1st April 1877, with the usual subsidiary leave.

The two months' leave on medical certificate granted to Mr R T H Griffith, Principal, Benares College, in Notification No 47A, dated the 3rd of March 1877, is hereby commuted to privilege leave.

JUDICIAL (CIVIL) DEPARTMENT.

Maulvi Abdul Rab, Govt Pleader, Moradabad, to officiate as Munsif of city Moradabad, during the absence on leave of Rai Kanhaya Lal, or until further order.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Inspr E C Tiernan to hold charge of the current duties of Asst Dist Supt of Police, Pilibhit, Bareilly district, during the absence on privilege leave of Sultan Muhammad Khan, or until further orders.

Inspr H A Emile held charge of the current duties of the District Superintendent of Police, Balandshahr, from the 15th October to the 16th November, 1876, both days inclusive.

H H the Lt Govr, N W P, and Chief Comsr of Oudh, has been pleased to direct the following reversions :—

Abdul Ghafur, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, in the N W P, to revert to his substantive appointment of Inspr of Police, 1st grade, with effect from the 20th March, 1877.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn E J Gardner, Offg Civil Surgn, from Jaunpur to Shahjehanpur.
Surgn J McConaghey, Offg Civil Surgn from Kheri to Jaunpur.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, March 24.)

Mr J W Neill, C S, Secr to the Chief Comsr, is appointed to officiate as Comr, Nagpur Division as a temporary arrangement, from the date he may receive charge from Lt-Col C B Lucie Smith, proceeding on furlough.

Mr J A Jeffreys, C S, Asst Comr, Hoshangabad, availed himself on the 22nd March, before noon, of the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 1113, dated 27th idem.

Anand Rao, appointed to officiate as Tahsildar of Bilaspur, received charge of the Bilaspur Tahsil from Yacoob Ali, Tahsildar, on the 19th instant forenoon.

Mr D O Meiklejohn, C S, Asst Comr, Narsingpur, transferred to the Hoshangabad Dist, reported his arrival at the latter station and assumed charge of his duties on the 16th ultimo, before noon.

Capt J A Temple, Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, appointed to officiate as Dep Comr, Nimar, received charge of the Nimar Dist from Lt-Col E M Playfair, Depy Comr, on the 24th ultimo, before noon.

1st Class Hosp

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TURKEY AND THE RUSSIAN PROTOCOL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 9TH APRIL.

An extraordinary Cabinet Council was held here on Saturday and Sunday to decide as to whether the Porte should accept the terms of the Russian Protocol. The clauses referring to the demobilization of the Turkish Army and to the peace negotiations with Montenegro are the cause of much uneasiness. The decision of the Council is awaited, but meanwhile it is rumoured that the Porte has resolved to send an Ambassador to St. Petersburg to negotiate for a mutual disarmament.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

ROME, 8TH APRIL.

The health of His Holiness the Pope is better and he continues his audiences at the Vatican.

M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC.

PARIS, 8TH APRIL.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, member of the French Chamber of Deputies and editor of the *Pays*, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for libelling the Republican Government in that journal.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, 7TH APRIL.

Sir Andrew Clarke has been appointed a Colonel of the Royal Engineers, in consequence of the retirement of Sir A. H. Freeling on full pay.

DEPRESSION IN THE STOCK MARKETS.

The Stock Markets are depressed owing to political uneasiness.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, 7TH APRIL.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Patna sailed yesterday, outward bound to the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.

LONDON, 7TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5⅝d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84
4½ per cent. do.	84½
5½ per cent. do.	88
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	109½
Bar Silver	53⅛
Total Coin in the Bank of France ..	£88,600,000.
„ Notes in Circulation	£101,900,000.
Arrival—Macedonia.	
Departure—Ettore.	
Oriental Bank Shares	£45
Obartered do do.	£21
Do. Mercantile do.	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai	£33

LINE REPORTS.—9TH APRIL.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line righ to Persian line right to London.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills,	hand	ls. 8 9	er Rupee
Do.	months sight ...	ls. 8⅞d.	„
Credits,	3 „ „	ls. 8⅞d.	
Documents,	3 „ „	ls. 8 15-16d.	„
Sovereigns		Rs. 11-8 each.	

MR. PHIL. ROBINSON has rejoined the Muir College, Allahabad, as Professor of History and Philosophy, the appointment he was holding previous to his visit to England last year.

THE value of silver exported from Southampton to India, China, and the Straits from the 1st of January to the 9th of March was £2,256,895, of which £1,686 280 was sent to India, £322,015 to China, and £248,600 to the Straits.

IT is said that Mr. J. E. O'Conor, the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, will shortly leave Calcutta, in order to visit all the ports of India, with a view to ascertain what are the requirements of each port in regard to office establishments for Custom House and statistical purposes.

THE question of manufacturing brick tea has lately been considered by some of our Indian planters. A somewhat similar suggestion has been made to the Ceylon coffee planters by a correspondent, who thinks that a taste for good Ceylon coffee might be induced among the British public, by a system of roasting and grinding the coffee in Ceylon, adding sugar to it, compressing it, and exporting it in tins.

THE *Englishman* remarks:—"A Bombay contemporary, who has always feared the worst with regard to the local famine, lately sent a special correspondent to Sholapore, generally accepted as a typical example of the Bombay famine centres; and the correspondent selected, when he seems to have been sent to curse. After a careful investigation, he reports that the tasks exacted are 'not excessive,' and that the rate of wages 'is sufficient to keep the recipients in good apparent health and fair strength.'"

HEAVY mortality continues to be reported from the Nundydroog division of the province of Mysore. According to the report of the Commissioner the deaths, in the division from July 187 to the end of February last (in which month the death rate was excessive) amounted to 23,615 in a normal population of 2,080,000. Of these 7,759 were due to cholera and famine diarrhœa, 861 to small-pox, and the remainder to other diseases. Cattle have also suffered greatly, 149,114 animals having died from pestilence and famine in the same period.

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta to the *Madras Mail* gives the following statement:—

The number on relief works in Madras in the week ended the 5th instant was 693,761, showing an increase of upwards of thirty thousand chiefly in Kurnool, Bellary and North Arcot. This increase was caused by the return of labourers frightened away by cholera.

The number gratuitously fed was 114,800, showing an increase of nearly sixteen thousand.

Cattle are still dying of starvation in Bellary and North Arcot.

The number of persons employed on relief works in Mysore is 75,000, and 52,000 are gratuitously fed. Prospects there have improved.

THE following singular mode of obtaining information of opium sales in Calcutta is adopted by Nagor merchants in Marwar:—The merchants receive intimation of the opium sales in Calcutta by telegrams to Ajmere, from whence the news is flashed by means of reflectors stationed at different points to Nagor, 87 miles, and then on to Bickaneer. A man pays Rs. 50 a month for these messages, and one of the bankers told Major Walter, the Marwar Political Agent, that he had on the previous day received by these means intelligence from Calcutta in one hour.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that the telegraph line has been laid down as far as Dadur, a distance of 90 miles from Jacobabad. It is expected that the line will be taken to Quettah, and an office opened there in about two months' time. The constructing party consists of Messrs. Pitman and Robinson, Assistant Superintendents, the former in charge of the work, and Messrs. Hart and White, Inspectors, with some Sappers and Miners. We have not yet heard what progress the postal department is making towards establishing communications with Kheiat.

WE quote the following from the *Indian Mirror*:—"A very bad fashion, we confess, has arisen among our rulers. Whenever they meet, they are sure to praise each other. When Lord Lytton speaks, he eulogises Sir Henry Norman or Sir Arthur Hobhouse; when either of the latter speaks, he is sure to extol Lord Lytton. When the Law Member praises his brother Councillors his brother Councillors would be sure to praise him. We admit the eulogium in each case to be just. But is it not rather bad that the members of the Government of India should establish a Mutual Admiration Society among themselves."

THE *Times of India* yesterday, in describing relapsing fever, says:—"The patient, who has been in high fever for several days, suddenly gets a remission, which is not partial or for a short period: it seems to be complete. The temperature drops ten or twelve degrees to the normal 92 degrees, and for a week or more he appears to be and he thinks himself quite well." The normal temperature is 98 6 to 99·5° F. and the deep fatal algid collapse is 92·3° F. If the temperature be only 92 the fate of the patient is certain, and our contemporary has, therefore, fallen into an error. Medical experience proves that fevers in India are often difficult of diagnosis—as typhoid from remittent—and in a fever without specific and readily recognised eruption or other unmistakable sign most people would be chary of giving an opinion at an early stage. Relapsing fever could hardly be recognised till the occurrence of the relapse, *i. e.* the fourteenth day from its on set.

WE read in the Lahore paper that on Tuesday last an accident occurred on the Indus Valley line between Shujabad and Mooltan. The Flotilla train was proceeding to Mooltan in a cloud of dust, when it was discovered that a brake-van and truck were on fire. A considerable number of natives were on these, and the fire aided by the wind burst out with such vehemence that they had to jump for their lives. One man broke his arm, another his collar bone; another dislocated his wrist. One woman landed on her head, which was severely injured. The train was stopped, and the brake ran into the nearest station, where it was put under the hose pipe for watering the engine; but by that time it was a mere mass of cinders. The sufferers were promptly attended to by the Europeans in the train, who doctored and bandaged them in the best way they could, and then pushed them on to the hospital at Mooltan, where they are now being treated.

WE learn from the *Madras Mail* that ploughing and cross ploughing is being vigorously prosecuted wherever it is possible in Mysore, and a general expectation on the part of the farmers of coming rain is reported. The meteorological observations somewhat confirm this 'rule of thumb' prognostication, and the district reports give a rather more hopeful account of the condition of the people and appearance of the country, which is enlivened by green patches of cereals grown under irrigation, for which purpose old wells have been deepened, and new ones sunk to meet the exigencies of the case. These ripening crops are generally said to be progressing favourably, and where the supply of water is abundant, to be very luxuriant. There is much distress among the poorer classes, and some pitiable accounts of destitution have been received; but the Chief Commissioner states that every effort has been, and is being made to reach distress of every kind, and to provide adequate and appropriate relief.

A CORRESPONDENT from Bhurtpore writes to the *Indian Railway Service Gazette* that on the night of the 21st March an attempt was made to carry off some 7 or 8 dancing girls by men connected with the Bhurtpore State. According to our correspondent the girls had been engaged at Agra to appear at a marriage, which it was stated was to take place at a village near Heyluck station; but on arriving at Bhurtpore they were informed they would have to go to an adjacent village named Sewar, and on the girls refusing to leave the station a quarrel arose, which the station staff endeavoured to quell, upon which the men belonging to the Raj drew their swords, but finally they were overcome and arrested by the Railway Police. The girls were sent back to Agra the next morning. An investigation by the Political Agent was held on the 30th ultimo, and it is believed that no further steps will be taken in the matter. Our correspondent very rightly thinks there should be some punishment awarded to the aggressors, otherwise the Raj people will be emboldened to commit further outrages. Political Agents are often disposed to smooth difficulties over as much as possible, but it would be very unwise if that disposition should be allowed in the present instance to thwart the ends of justice, because the guilty parties belong to a semi-independent State.

SCOTCHMEN will read with interest the following which appears in an Edinburgh paper:—"Though the Reid Bequest has been in operation since 1840, and the Reid Concert has been an annual event since 1841, a series of untoward occurrences long prevented this yearly opportunity from being what it ought to have been. It is only since the accession of the present incumbent (Sir Herbert Oakeley to the Music Chair that we have had a concert or concerts worthy of General Reid's munificent intention. But it would be difficult to overestimate the influence which the Reid Festival now has in fostering a taste for and knowledge of music among the public of Edinburgh. Among the changes for the better is the altered feeling of the students, whose attitude was in old days one of chronic hostility to the Professor of Music. Sir Herbert Oakeley, over and above discharging the recognised duties of the office, has devoted himself zealously and successfully to the laudable object of fostering a love of music among the general body of students. Some two hundred of them are now members of the University Musical Association, a body of choristers whose concert, given every March, under the conduct of the Professor, has become, next to the Reid Festival, the most attractive musical event of the season. Groups of students may be remarked here and there among the most attentive and appreciative of the auditory."

THE necessity of fencing the Rajpootana State Railways is very great. At present, not only are accidents of frequent occurrence, but the fear of encountering stray cattle is the principal cause of the slowness of travelling on these lines. The Ulwar Political Resident, writing of the state of matters last year, says:—"There have been three cases of placing stones and logs of wood on the rails, happily without accident to the trains. In only one case was the offender traced, and to show what difficulty the police have to encounter in such cases, and how ready some natives are to sacrifice the lives of people on account of wrongs inflicted by others, it may be worth while to mention the circumstances. On the 1st February last a train struck some stones and pieces of timber which had been taken from a neighbouring well and placed on the rails near Rajghur. Attached to the nearest telegraph post was a Hindee note, saying that the doer of the act had a quarrel with the Chowkeedars of the village within whose bounds the deed was done. The Chowkeedars being summoned could not remember any one who was at enmity with them, but after some time it occurred to them that it might possibly be an old Meena, who about eight months previously had been angry with them, because they could not induce his temporary wife and her daughter to live with him. The old man, who lived ninety miles distant near Jeypore, was traced and made a full confession. He stated that his object in putting the obstruction was 'to get justice' and bring his case to notice which I may mention was one which no Court could possibly take up. Had it not been for the scrap of paper there would not have been the most distant clue to the offender."

THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The different correspondents who have answered your rather strong article on civilians have made various points which seem to me to call for some remark from you either in confirmation of your own charges or in admission that they were rather too strong. No one, however, has yet pushed you to a declaration of your belief on various points, and it seems to me that if you ever deign to give reasons for what you write, you may fairly be asked to answer questions arising from your statements as follows:—

1. "The only claim (of civilians) to the Government of the Empire is a smattering of the ologies and an indifferent knowledge of two languages." . . . . . "The truth is they are incapable, and the few who have the power are too indolent."

Granted; but these are the best attainments that can be got with pay at the present high rate and with appointments given by perfectly open competition. Do you propose to abandon competition in favour of nomination? Or do you think that by cutting down the advantages to be competed for, you will get a better class of men? or in what way do you propose to better the present system?

2. "The work is not of a high order: most of it is trivial . . . The collectors are, in fact, respectable head clerks," &c.

If this is the case, who does the government of the country? Are the Governor, the two respectable gentlemen in Council, two Revenue Commissioners, and two or three Secretaries—nearly all, it will be remembered, promoted "head clerks"—sufficient to carry on the government of this Presidency in all its executive branches, with no one behind them but a lot of clerks, and a certain number of military civilians on lower pay than these clerks? If so this must be the most wonderfully easy country to govern ever heard of, and we may well wonder why Englishmen should be so proud of our possession and government of India.

Moreover, if collectors are only head clerks, &c., why not replace them by natives? It is generally acknowledged that clerkly duties can be better performed by natives than by educated Europeans, and your argument, if worth anything, does not point to replacing civilians by the universally-talented Uncovenanted European, but to handing over the government to the clients of the *Times of India*.

3. "Their acquaintance with the manners and feelings of the people whom they are sent out to govern is confined to a knowledge of their domestic servants," &c. Granted, for the sake of argument; but if civilians have not this acquaintance, who have? I can mention one class who have—viz., the missionaries; but I fancy you would not propose to hand over the government of the country to them. Where else is this knowledge to be found, or, I should rather say, what class has superior knowledge of this sort, when civilians and missionaries are excluded? When civilians know how you answer the above questions, I think it is possible they may be able to say something more in defence of the present system.

I now come to two or three matters of fact.

1.—You make a strong point of the inefficiency of civilians as to survey matters. "Is there one who is able to criticise the system rationally and expose the fallacies of the survey?" Now, in the first place it is a fact that the exposures of the fallacies of the survey system in Ratnagherry, Canara, and I think, Sind, were made by civilians, as you will see if you consult the records, though it is true that revenue officers have not published their criticisms in the newspapers. Secondly, as to the Deccan, I believe that you go mainly on the question of over-assessments, which have since been corrected. I have not the papers to refer to, but I know so much, that the very high rates were proposed in the usual way by the survey officers: they were much criticised before they were adopted, and I should be glad to know who there was at that stage of the proceedings to criticise them except the revenue officers of the different districts, for they were communicated to no one else. The views of the survey officers, however, prevailed, but within a year or two were overturned by the civilian members of Government (headed of course by the Governor) and the increased assessment reduced. It seems to me that in this case also you will find the records of Government rather against your theory of the civilians having concurred through ignorance in the faults of the survey officers, though I freely acknowledge that they were for a time overruled by the latter. Moreover, as they happen to know something about the matter, they do not, as a rule, blindly denounce the whole survey system, but content themselves with objecting to details which are wrong. There is one province, however, and one only, I am afraid, from which no complaints as to the survey have yet been heard. That is Guzerat. And it so happens that to the Survey Department of that province civilians were attached for many years after the surveys elsewhere had been given over entirely to military men and Uncovenanted. Up to ten years ago the Settlement Officer in Guzerat was always a civilian, Messrs. Rogers, Pedder, and Trevor having successively held that office. To prevent misapprehension, I may as well explain that the suits as to the tenure of Kabilpore and other villages, about which so much has been said, did not arise from the survey, but were in point of fact taken from the old Inam Commission; and even in those cases it was not the revenue officers on whom Government relied, but their legal advisers.

2. So much for the Survey Department. Now let us try the Educational. You say that of course civilians should theoretically make the best educational officers and I have no wish to deny it, but "the experiment was tried and has failed: civilians have been put in and removed;" and then you refer to the Deccan College case. You gave no names, so perhaps you will allow me to supply the deficiency. The civilians who in the last twenty years have held office in the Educational Department are Messrs. Peile, Hope, Richey, Fleet, and two or three juniors who have had acting appointments for short times. Now as to the four whose names I have given, it will be rather news to any of them to hear that they were removed for incompetency. As to Mr. Peile I shall have something to say presently, Messrs. Hope and Richey have had about as much abuse from the press as different times as most men, but I do not remember seeing their ability much questioned. Mr. Hope, among his other attainments, happens to be the best linguist in the Presidency, and prepared the Guzeratee school books which are still in use, and Mr. Richey, at all events, is a thorough Guzeratee scholar, while you will find that several of the Uncovenanted gentlemen who have held the Guzerat Inspectorship since him have known not a word of the vernacular, though nearly their whole business is the examination of vernacular schools. As to Mr. Fleet, he is one of the few young men in the Civil or any other Service who has gone in thoroughly for the study of Sanscrit and antiquities generally, and you may find a good deal about him in the Asiatic Society's journals, which will bear on his general competency. I may assume, however, that as referred to the incompetency of civilian teachers complained of by the Deccan school boys. On this point I beg to remind you of *facts*. Two professors were chiefly complained of; one a young civilian who had been acting for a few months, the other a regular educational officer. I believe every one who read the evidence impartially came to the conclusion that the complaints about both gentlemen were well founded, though the Director and Government defended both with equal zeal; and what was the result? The civilian, being, as I said, only acting, was sent back to the Revenue Department, and now holds the easy and lucrative appointment of Assistant Collector in a famine district. The professor retained his appointment in the Department till a better fell vacant, and was then promoted to that. Pampered and luxurious civilian! Hard-worked and ill-treated professor!

The tenor of your article, however, is quite as much that civilians are unduly favoured as that they are incompetent, and if anything is to be gathered from your article it is the superiority of the Uncovenanted and especially of the "honourable men from the English Universities" whom "Government are obliged to import" for the Educational Department. Allow me, again, to produce facts and make a comparison.

The present and the last Directors of Public Instruction were both Oxford men, both took first class degrees (*real* first class, not first class in law or modern history, or any of the smaller and newer schools). Mr. Peile got his appointment in the Civil Service by competition in the first year of it: Mr. Chatfield his in the Uncovenanted by the gift of the Secretary of State. To make the course of their promotion more marked I will put it in parallel columns.

The Pampered Civilian.	The down trodden Uncovenanted.
Began as an Assistant on Rs. 400 a month; worked up gradually to Rs. 1,200, and after 13 years' service became Director on Rs. 2,000.	Began as head of a College (within a year of taking his degree) on Rs. 1,200 a month; acted as Educational Inspector on a little more after 3 years' service, and after 8 years' service became Director on Rs. 2,000.

Of course if Mr. Peile was removed for incompetence this comparison is of no use; but if you like to take the opinion of officers of the Educational Department as to which was the most efficient head, I believe you will not hear much about Mr. Peile's incompetency. One other comparison I will make, but will not mention names for fear of hurting susceptibilities. A certain Oxford gentleman, who is now acting as Educational Inspector in this Presidency, began by failing in the examination for the Civil Service. This I may remark is becoming as valuable a distinction as native candidates consider failing in the matriculation examination to be. He then got a professorship from the Secretary of State, came out to Bombay, and is now, after less than four years' service, acting as Inspector on over Rs. 1,000 a month. The civilians who passed when he failed are Assistant Collectors on Rs. 500 a month and have no chance of getting Rs. 1,000 a month for the next five years.

I fully agree with you that "a smattering of the ologies and an indifferent knowledge of two languages" is small claim to well-paid appointments. But is a total absence of ologies and a contemptuous ignorance of all native languages a much greater recommendation? The "honourable men from the Universities" have no doubt a good deal to complain of; but it is, I presume, their superior honour that exempts them from passing the various examinations which are thought necessary in the case of civilians; and they manage somehow to pick up some nice little things, which if civilians so much as asked for, they would be simply howled at. I can't help thinking that these honourable University gentlemen, like the Rugby boys of old, give us a little too much of their superiority to all the world, and make rather too much of a favour of accepting from the Secretary of State, immediately after taking an ordinary degree, appointments equal in value to the highest University offices at home. It is time I think that some of the other departments of Government had a turn from your whip as well as the revenue officers.—I am, &c.

April 7. A REVENUE OFFICER.

THE STRANGER IN BOMBAY.

II.—IN A BUGGY.

I HAVE been laid up since you last heard from me and came near being laid out, too—so the doctors said.

But they stood by me, noble fellows. They never gave me up. They seldom do give up a patient who is worth anything—in a financial sense. And they are right. Patience and perseverance command success in the medical profession.

My illness was a result of taking my walks abroad.

Not on foot; I never walk on foot if it can be avoided. I take my walks abroad in a carriage after the French fashion of promenading *en voiture*. I promenaded in a buggy.

Do you know French?

Splendid language. Spent a week in Paris during the Exposition of 1867 and since then have never been able to express my ideas properly in English. Readers of my letters may notice this peculiarity. My enemies, of whom I have a number—I like enemies and always make as many as possible, they advertise one so well—my enemies, I repeat, say that they observed this characteristic before I went to Paris; but that is slander.

Walking is a fine thing—for other people. This is my view of it and all the prominent members of the medical fraternity support me in it by their practice. They recommend it but don't do it. I have yet to see a doctor making his round of visits on foot.

But to resume.

When no other means are at hand and locomotion is an absolute necessity, it is doubtless handy to be able to walk. Children are usually taught it for this reason. It is an ancient mode of progression and deserving of respect on that account. Slow but sure, except after a heavy dinner. But what there is in it to get enthusiastic about I never could find out.

Yet there are people who tell you with that air of moral superiority assumed by early risers and the like that they had rather walk than ride.

I wouldn't.

Riding is good enough for me.

My unfortunate size, coupled with the fact that exertion of either mind or body is out of my line, produces my dislike to this sort of exercise, and I never go anywhere without learning beforehand whether "a good bracing walk" forms any part of the programme.

If it does I don't go.

There are quite a number who resemble me in this respect—the entire European population of Bombay, for instance—and to all such I would say, beware of excursions!

When I lived in Birmingham I went to Stratford for a day's pleasuring. Distances not being great in that village, the whole place is no larger than a good sized pancake. We left our conveyance at the Red Horse and visited the house and the church on foot. After doing them thoroughly, and while returning to our inn, some one suggested that we should go to Anne Hathaway's cottage.

We went.

Walk? I should rather think so. Never walked so far before and certainly never shall again. I consented to go because I supposed the cottage to be in the village.

Was it?

Excursion trains to it from Stratford might pay, but visitors if they take my advice will go in the summer when the days are long. Then, if they are lucky, they may get a little rest between the journeys and still get home by dark.

No, it is not in the village. It occupies a spot in an entirely separate and distinct portion of the kingdom. Anne was a prudent young person, for she kept her admirer at a distance. Wise as this was, in a Shakespearian sense, we found it cruel from various points of view. We were making pilgrims's progress, you know, and slow progress it was.

That experience taught me to be careful about going on excursions.

As a case in point. I was invited, soon after my arrival here, to visit the caves of Elephanta, and came very near accepting the invitation. The prospect was alluring. Congenial company, a pleasant sail, a picnic in a shady nook—nobody told me that, I evolved it; caves in the natural order of things must be shady—here was a rose without a thorn, a party of pleasure without pain.

It was nothing of the kind.

It came out presently, the serpent in this paradise, for some one said as if it were something to be proud of that fifteen hundred or fifteen thousand steps—in my horror I failed to catch the exact number—led to the entrance to the caves.

That settled it.

I am not ungrateful. I really believe a kindly act touches me more than most men. But I can't climb fifteen hundred or fifteen thousand steps for fun. The Tower of Babel people seemed always to me to have merited a sterner fate than that they met with, and to my mind the chiefest charm (neat phrase that) of the bungalow is that, as a rule, it is all downstairs.

No! I can stare up steps and shudder at the thought of ascending them, but stepping upstairs is *not* one of my *fortes*. Of my way of thinking was the old lady, who on her return from town, being asked by her neice whether she had enjoyed the gay life there, rejoined:—"Oh, yes; we went to the top o' St. Paul's a-Monday, top o' the monument a-Tuesday, top o' the Duke of York's columns a-Wednesday—but after all I think I prefer the quiet of the country."

So do I.

But to return to the buggy.

You don't think much of poetry do you? You don't admire it any. Miltons are all mute and inglorious to you. I judge you as such from the fact that you have not yet published those "Lines to a buggy-walla" written during my delirium and sent to you some days ago. I don't often break into verse, but a buggy is enough to make a man break out anything, including two commandments, though in consequence of the mean spite of the drivers he is restrained from fracturing more than one.

Do you follow me?

Before leaving home I mentioned to some of my friends that I was going to India. I did this in a careless, off-hand manner, as if I usually ran there on Saturday nights. But it did me good. They took me in hand all the same. They filled me with solid chunks of wisdom, chopped out of their experience. As a result, I landed here like many another stranger provided with a set of rules for my social guidance, so strangely at variance with what seems to be the real customs of the country as to cause wonder how people can live long in a place and yet go away knowing nothing of it.

One of my experienced friends informed me that I must on no account permit the driver of a buggy to occupy the seat beside me, as I should by so doing inevitably lose caste. "If the beggar tries it on, don't waste words on him—kick him into the street!"

I liked this suggestion. It sounded practical. It is always well to give a man a friendly hint before taking forcible measures to correct his manners. Still it won't do to make it too obscure. This did not err on the side of obscurity. It would convince the offender that the place was *not* new to me, though his confounded impudence was, and that if he did it again I would be compelled to resort to personal violence.

So I grew quite happy over it.

Alas! Hardly had I digested this first lesson in manners and customs than another "old Indian" set to work to post me in this way:—"Whatever you do, my boy, don't strike a native. They are full of mean spite and would die to annoy you."

I asked him whether he thought that hint would be misinterpreted by them. He said he feared it might.

This was puzzling.

I always carry a little caste about with me, it is so handy in travelling. Of course I did not want to lose it. Never found anything in my life that I had lost. Then, on the other hand, I did not care to have any one die to annoy me. So long as they go off and do it quietly, and I know nothing about it till I come across their deathnotices in my morning paper, I care not how soon my ill-wishers put the Styx between us; but if there is one thing that I dislike more than another it is to have heaps of people dying all around me, just out of mean spite. It annoys me extremely.

On which horn, then, of this dilemma, should I impale myself? This gave me many sleepless nights. Of course there was a way of avoiding both, but it took me a long time to find it out. At last it struck me—I would eschew buggies. Ah! if I had only held to that resolve.

But I didn't.

It was not my fault, however; I had to do it in self-defence. One day as I was leaving the Perfection I suddenly remembered that I had forgotten something and went back to get it. Returning I stood in front of the hotel drying my moustache with my handkerchief. It is a habit. I always do it after going back to get something. Standing there communing with myself as to what I should do next, a fleet of buggies bore down upon me. Fleet may seem inappropriate in connexion with buggies, but I was referring to their number.

Well, they bore down on me and they did it in such quantity and from so many quarters, and the drivers had such a wild glare in their eyes and such impossible words on their tongues, that I became first bewildered, then apprehensive, then scared. Our side-walk is not elaborate. It puzzles one a little to learn in what part of the roadway it is supposed to commence, and these wild-eyed wallas had surrounded me. There was but one chance for me and that was to take the bull by the horns—I leaped into the nearest buggy.

When I say *leaped* you will understand that I did nothing of the sort. I climbed in very slowly and painfully. Buggies are not built on the bungalow plan. They are all upstairs—high up. There is one thing harder to do however than to get into a buggy, and that is to get out of one. Don't misunderstand me. Any fool can get out in such fashion as to fall and break his neck, and for the first few times there may be some excitement in it for a man who leads a dull life. But after a while it becomes monotonous, all pastimes are apt to do. I have been told that when the Hindoo widows have committed suttee once, they seem to lose all interest in it and never care to do it again.

Moderation should be observed in all things. Take the most robust man of your acquaintance and let him run around loose breaking his neck whenever he feels a little out of sorts—it will tell on him in time. As that buggy is costing me about as much an hour as it would take to buy one just like it, I had better get back to it.

I got in, then, and we started. Don't think I am going to endeavour to describe what I went through with. Firstly, I couldn't; secondly, I am hardly well yet. But I was jolted; Oh! wasn't I jolted. The driver chose all the rough places and the horse stumbled from rock to rock like one who understood his master's wishes, and meant to carry them out even at the risk of *my* life. I was thrown from side to side, jolted from the seat to the floor, from the floor to the seat, with amazing rapidity. Then my head began to swim, and I commenced to lose consciousness and my last recollection is of a smell.

I like some smells very well. I like to smell salts when I have got a head-ache; I like to smell dinner when I am hungry; I like to smell a mouse—in time. But this was unique; it smelt like nothing else. It was a novelty in aromas. I need not say that this addition to my sufferings finished me. I was in the act of wondering whether we were near the desiccating machine when I fainted.

The doctors worked hard at me. I can never repay them, never. This will disappoint them, I know, but they should beware of strangers.

The motto of the buggy should be "when taken, to be well shaken." It is the certain fate of him who rides therein.

As a public conveyance, I think it has survived its usefulness; but for churning purposes the buggy has a brilliant future before it.

But if the butter is to be eatable it will be necessary to desiccate the driver first.

BOMBAY ENTERPRISE.

TO THE EDITOR [OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your journal of Saturday, under the head of "Bombay Enterprise," appears a very interesting account of a Government work, the new Prince's Dock. The Government dock is undoubtedly a work of considerable magnitude, and must prove of great value to the town and to trade; but it is not a work of enterprise in the sense in which that term is usually understood. The term is not generally considered to be applicable to undertakings carried out with the aid of public money, although such undertakings, when of a useful character, are in themselves creditable to the Government which promotes them. Applied to the part taken by Messrs. Glover and Co. in the construction of the dock, the term is entirely appropriate, but not so in referring to Government which furnishes the capital. If that capital were lost, there is no one in particular who would feel the consequences of the loss. It may perhaps be said that, besides private enterprise, there is such a thing also as Government enterprise; but one differs widely from the other: when directed to the same objects—when they occupy the same field—the second must prove destructive of the first. So it has happened in the case of the harbour foreshore. Had Government retained the foreshore in its own hands from the beginning, the effect, as regards private enterprise, would have been merely deterrent. Nobody would have been involved in direct pecuniary loss; and the only drawback would have been that trade might have suffered inconvenience for a protracted period, owing to the tardy manner in which harbour improvements had been progressing in the hands of Government previous to the time when private enterprise stepped in. When, however, private enterprise was not only not prevented from entering upon the work, but was encouraged to undertake it; when, after private enterprise had been induced to expend money on permanent works, those works have been superseded by the more extensive works of the State; the effect is something more than being merely deterrent. An improvement in the value of private property on the foreshore has been rendered impossible; the value has instead been depreciated; and the owners, in some cases at least, have been purposely hindered by Government from developing their property to such extent as lay in their power, because the Government "enterprise" must be made to pay. This is not enterprise: it is the repression of enterprise. It is, no doubt, much to the credit of Government that it is applying so much money as it is doing to a local work; but even that merit is somewhat detracted from by the necessity which was imposed upon Government of turning a hastily made purchase to some profitable account.—I am, &c.

April 9. H.

REVENUE COURTS AND CIVIL COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I entertain the highest respect for your opinion on subjects in general, but I fail to perceive your reasons for the adulation of the Civil and disapproval, I may say condemnation, of the Revenue Courts in this country. I agree with you times have changed for the worse; men from your promiscuous crowd, whose brains are filled with Greek roots and mangled Sanskrit *shlokes*, are not the men to rule and keep India; but those with Indian antecedents, whether they be civil, military, or uncovenanted. I shall return to my subject. If the matter be carefully analysed, it would be seen that the Revenue Court may well afford to chuckle over her duped but stronger sister, the Civil one. The rustic one has millions who court her protection, which, under the existing order of things, can only be partially extended; while the civil one shall blame to them for doing so. I think that the practice of giving the whole or part of the reward for passing to the teacher is a mistake, but if gentlemen agree to do so they should not grumble at paying the money when due. The moonshee or pundit's assistants may try and gammon griffins that their master is all powerful, and should be propitiated with a bag of rupees, but I do not believe that any man who does not know the language has ever passed the committee through bribing the moonshee, or failed through not doing so. The only thing I know against Mahomed Ali is that during the month of Ramazan he gets wonderfully drowsy after the noon gets up, and poor old Govind Moreshwur talks too much of his collection of copper coins. They would both be better for soap and water.—I have, &c.

BAITAL.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see a threatened exposure through the medium of your columns, of the abominably unfair practices in these examinations. In January 1870, after several years residence, and seven months hard study, I tried to pass up-country. The papers were, I thought, extremely easy. The committee informed me I had full marks for the *viva voce*. I know that the translations from Hindustanee to English were as near as possible correct; and my moonshee, on seeing the rough copy of my exercise, declared I had but three or four faults in all, and that I must pass easily. But no! I was declared to have less than the minimum in my first exercise. (A brother officer who went up with me was spun in his *second*; that sounded more natural I fancy.) I, and my friend also, I think, wrote in demi-officially to the president, asking for the favour of a repersual of our exercises, or at least that a corrected copy might be sent showing where we had failed, as we most respectfully hinted we were victims of some *mistake*. My letter was treated with contemptuous silence.

I gave up all thoughts of the examination, and after three months' pigsticking and general shikar, went out big game shooting. Early in June heavy rain set in and stopped all shikar, and whilst vainly casting about for some means of passing the remainder of my leave, I suddenly bethought myself of the examination at Bombay, whither I betook myself at the end of the month.

It was then about a fortnight to the examination, and sending for the biggest moonshee I could hear of, we speedily came to terms. I was to pay him at the rate of Rs. 60 and his assistant Rs. 30 for the time remaining *and give him Rs. 350 if I passed.* Of course, I did so. Though I worked hard that fortnight, I certainly knew far less than in January. The big man but seldom came near me. He, however, did some hours before I went up for the *viva voce*, &c., and showed me three or four petitions, one of which he said I would have.

I heard of one brother officer who was to receive a valuable appointment conditional on passing by a certain date. He had not read half the text books, but offered Rs. 800 and *passed*.—Yours, &c.

DO AS THE ROMANS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE

TO-NIGHT the English Opera Bouffe Co[illegible] form Balfe's legendary opera "Satanella" (the power of love). This pleasing opera is well [illegible] limited company which has been do[illegible] amuse the Bombay public for several [illegible] when first performed, attracted [illegible] Madame Carlotta Tasca will accompany [illegible] ance and will play some choice selec[illegible] first and second acts.

UNITED EVANGELIST[illegible]

THIS evening, as will be seen [illegible] in the usual column, another [illegible] listic Services will be held. Th[illegible] the promoters of these services [illegible] have not been justly treated [illegible] Fund Committee who have ref[illegible] raise a *maidan*, or even pat[illegible] Esplanade for a week. Perhaps [illegible] may put up merry-go-rounds [illegible] tricks before high heaven, but [illegible] not be held on the same spo[illegible] the distinction thus curiously [illegible]

THE LOWER PUNJAB FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ON THE FRONTIER.)

PESHAWUR, 29TH MARCH.

I HAVE been thrown idle for a week or so by the death of the Ameer's Envoy which I related in my last letter, and I think it may not be amiss to give you some account of the Lower Punjab Frontier, such as I have gleaned from official documents and other reliable sources. By the Lower Punjab Frontier, I mean that portion of our western frontier which stretches from Sakhi Sarwar, a village to the east and a little south of Dhera Ghazee Khan to the Sori nullah, a short distance north of Kusmore, at the point where our Sind and Punjab Frontiers meet. The re-establishment of the Khelat Agency, and the renewal of friendly relations with the local frontier tribes, at the present time adds greatly to the interest which attaches itself to this portion of the frontier, beyond which the Bolan Pass—not less famous in its way than the Khyber—forms the second great gateway between India and the West. Here, as further north, the great Suliman Mountains form our boundary line, but they are here less magnificent in the grandeur of their bold contours; the highest peak on the Jacobabad frontier, as defined above, being only 5,384 feet. This peak, the Dragul, has another, the Maree, near it, which rises within a few feet of the same elevation. Both are near the pass which runs from the Lasharis village of Harand. The cis-frontier territory is divided about half way between the Harand Pass and Jacobabad by the Sori nullah, which runs from the outer range of the Suliman Mountains in a south-easterly direction to the river Indus, into which it empties itself. North of this nullah is the Dhera Ghazee Khan district of the Punjab, and the south of it is the Kusmore Ilaqua, forming the most northern part of Upper Sind. The trans-frontier districts are all inhabited by Beloochees, the principal tribes being the Khatrans, the Boogtees and the Kutchees, who occupy the territory immediately adjoining our frontier, the Khatrans being the most northerly, and the Kutchees the most southerly; the Murrees occupy the land lying to the west of the Khatrans territory. The northern limits of the two tribes last mentioned, and that of the Mazarees or Mazaranees, forms the boundary line between Beloochistan and Afghanistan, the tribes to the north being all Pathans, except a narrow slip of territory occupied by the Kusranis, Bozdars and Khosans, which runs along the frontier of the northern half of the Dhera Ghazee Khan district. The physical aspect of the Jacobabad frontier is similar to that of the Peshawur frontier—rude, somewhat irregular and lofty mountains raise their bold contours along the whole line, but not to the same stupendous height as is seen in the more northerly districts; Dragul, the highest peak here, being but one-half the height of the Tartarra peak which overhangs the Khyber.

The Beloochees, like the Afghans, have no historical records, giving anything like a satisfactory account of their origin or early history, but unl

existing—44. This number multiplied by 10,000—the number of persons supposed to have constituted a *tomun*—would give 440,000 as the total number of the Beloochees who were living in Kirman—a number inconsistent with the history of the Beloochees and their claim to have been directly descended from Meer Hamza. The children who accompanied the Beloochees in their flight from Kirman cannot have been further removed from Meer Hamza than the fourth generation, and granted that he had had ten sons, each of whom had ten sons, and so on; the fourth generation could number on 100,000, which, with the whole of the preceding generation (10,000), and an equal number of females, would make the total of the people 220,000, or exactly one-half of the number given, and this even is a high estimate. The discrepancy may, however, be accounted for by the supposition that one or two generations had arisen during the interval between their departure from Arabia and their arrival in Kirman, though this is highly impossible.

From Kirman the Beloochees proceeded to Mekran, or that part of Beloochistan which lies furthest from Afghanistan, and is bounded on the south by the Indian Ocean. They found the greater part of Mekran an uncultivated jungle, of which they took possession, devoting themselves to its cultivation in order to procure the necessaries of life. Here they spent five centuries, apparently in the enjoyment of peace and comparative prosperity. But after that period internecine contests arose, and first one and then another of the *tomuns* moved northwards towards Khelat and Khorassan. Here they found the country inhabited by a people who are spoken of as the "Nomra." These people disputed the entrance of the Beloochees into their country, but were finally overcome and compelled to retreat further northward. The "annexation" of Khelat seems to have imbued the Beloochee leader who were concerned in its conquest with a desire for territorial acquisitions, for soon after settling in their new territory they took Kutchee and Gandava from the "Ubera" people, to whom they gave the option of fighting or evacuating their territory; the latter being chosen by the Uberas. The tribes who had thus extended their territory were the Khinds and Lishkarees, whose mutual contests were the first breaks on the long peace which followed the settlement of the Beloochees in Mekran. Shortly after possessing themselves of Gundava and Kutchee, war broke out between these two tribes, the direct cause being a horse race which had been ridden between two members of the chief's families. After some alternate victories and losses, the Lishkarees had to accept discretion as the better part of valour and retired to Sind, where some of their descendants are, I believe, to be found to the present day. From about the middle of the seventeenth century, down to the annexationof the Punjab in 1849, the history of the Beloochees is a continuous record of internecine raids and strifes. Many of the tribes had moved eastward and settled down in the lands lying between the hills and the river Indus, where their descendants are still located. Some of these mixed with and intermarried among the Jats, and have thus lost many of the characteristics of the true Beloochee. Some of the more northerly, as the Khatrans, have admitted Pathans and others into their tribes, but have more or less abstained from intermarriage and thus retain the purity of their descent. During the period just mentioned, almost the whole of the territory inhabited by the Beloochees became little else than a barren waste such as they had found. Tribe fought with tribe, robbery, murder and retaliation occupied the whole attention of the chiefs and their tribes, cultivation was neglected, and instead of large tracts of well irrigated lands, such as formerly were to be seen, there were great jungles almost untrodden except by the warlike hordes which were ever passing to and fro. A mere synopsis of the principal of these intertribal feuds would occupy several columns of space, and would afford but little interest, so I make no further excuse for not entering upon that portion of the history of the Beloochees. Of their history subsequent to the annexation of the Punjab, I need say but little. Down to 1857 the various frontier tribes gave excessive trouble by perpetually entering our territory and committing extensive raids; the Mazarees, who are our subjects but hold some of the hills lying beyond the frontier, being the chief offenders. In 1853, an Assistant Commissioner was placed at Mithankote, on the west bank of the Indus, and from that time the behaviour of this turbulent tribe altered for the better—so much so indeed that in 1871 they were spoken of as among the best behaved sections of our frontier subjects. When the Mutiny broke out Imambuksh, the headman of the tribe, asked for employment from the Government. A troop was raised and he was appointed Russaldar. Accompanied by his brother, he did such good service that they were jointly rewarded with a gift of two thousand rupees, and two years later he was made an honorary magistrate with first class powers. For military services on the frontier, at a subsequently date, he was presented with a further sum of one thousand rupees and other benefits. The Mazarees inhabit the cis-frontier territory to the west of Mithankote and Rajban, the most southerly portion of the Dhera Ghazee Khan district; next in order among the tribes proceeding northward are the Gurchanis, one of the impure tribes, they having admitted into their tribe a refugee from Sind named Doda, who, though a Mahomedan, was of Hindoo descent. Doda was the son of Latha, who was the son of Bhoung Singh, Raja of Hyderabad, Sind, who at the time of the Arabs' invasion was compelled by them to become a Mahomedan. His grandson Doda was driven from Sind by his (Doda's) brother Chenashur. On fleeing to Mekran, he was well received by Mir Shabak, a *tomundar* of the Khind Beloochees, who gave him his daughter to marry. The result of this marriage was an only son, named Gorish, from whose name of the little of the tribe is derived. At the time of the rebellion of Mooltaj, the Gurchanis, under Goolam Hyder, rendered good services and received some substantial rewards from the Government, but it was not until 1860, that their conduct in general could be looked upon as satisfactory. The other cisf-rontier tribes require no special mention.

The trans-frontier tribes with whom we are most interested are the Boogtees and the Murrees who hold the territory lying between the Dhera Ghazee Khan district and the Bolan Pass mountains. These two tribes took a leading part in the raids and strifes which for so many years disturbed the Beloochee country. Owing to their strength and the position of their territory with respect to the Bolan Pass and the principal roads leading to it from our frontier, these tribes are politically of more importance to us than any of the other Beloochee tribes on either side of our frontier. So far back as 1839 a British force was despatched against the Boogtees and occupied their territory. Having seized the chief and secured a number of robbers who had fled from the plains, the force retired. The Boogtees had not, however, been sufficiently intimidated, and five years later Sir Charles Napier proceeded against them, principally, however, with the object of punishing the refugees from the plains who had fled to the Boogtee territory to avoid the punishment due to their misdeeds. When the British troops again quitted their lands, the Boogtees who had retreated among the hills as Sir Charles advanced, returned and recommenced committing depredations on all sides. In 1846 they crossed the frontier and harassed our territory in Sind, to within a few miles of Shikarpore. The following year they were returning to the hills after raiding in our territory, when they were met by Sir William Merewether (then only Lieutenant) and were completely routed. The Murree tribe almost immediately at tacked them and they retired for protection to the lands of the Khetran tribe. This tribe joined in retaliating on the Murrees and a long war ensued, which was continued at intervals with more or less vigour to within the last twenty years, since which they appear to have got along more peaceably. In 1871 the cattle of the Boogtees and Murrees were grazing together on the Sham plain, &c., beyond occasional small raids, their mutual hostility was almost entirely suspended.

The Murrees occupy the lands to the west and northward of the Boogtees. As may be gleaned from what I have said above they are, like the Boogtees, a warlike and disorderly race. While the "Great Nusseer Khan" was at thehead of affairsin Khelat, the Murrees and the Boogtees were kept in comparative order, but on his decease they were freed from the just restraint he had imposed upon them, and gave vent to their predelictions for war and robbery. In 1839, when our army was passing through the country *en route* to Cabool, it suffered greatly from the constant raids made upon any small party which for a time became isolated from the main force. For this misconduct they were severely punished by an expedition of seven hundred men whichwas sent against them. But the Boogtees and Murrees were not the only offenders. In Khelat itself every possible obstacle was thrown in the way of our advance, and to punish the Khan for his treacherous conduct, a force was sent which succeeded in capturing the town though it was well and bravely defended. Captain Brown was then despatched against the Murrees and seized their chief town Kahun. A party of horse returning to Kahun after escorting a kafila which was proceeding to bring up supplies was destroyed by the Murrees, who then followed the kafila which they had attacked and encountered, killing Lieutenant Clarke and 60 men. The Murrees then returned to Kahun and besieged it. A party of 500 men with three guns under Lieutenant Hibbarn was despatched to the relief of the garrison, but by feigning a retreat and then making a sudden surprise, compelled him to retreat, and Kahun, itself unable to hold out for any length of time for want of provisions, and the garrison of it with them in time, entered into negotiations with Sir Robert Sandeman, who offered him a safe conduct if he would come in and surrendering himself and his garrison, which proposition, after some demur on part of the Murrees, was accepted on the terms proposed.

MAD DOGS IN BOMBAY.—How dogs go mad! Mr. Cleveland's bull-terrier, residing in Bombay, went out for an afternoon's diversion. It met a dog before long, and, having bitten it, went on down the road, when another dog coming up to exchange commonplaces, it bit that also. A stray dog, that was doing duty in particular on the Apollo Bunder, was the next a bite, and then Mr. Cleveland's bull terrier, as seen in front, turned to go home. Another dog had to be on the same road, and, though in a hurry to get back in time for its drive, the bull-terrier had time to make a way for a minute to bite it. This was the last, and, if all the bitten dogs went forth to bite, Mr. Cleveland's bull-terrier had done, or should be exactly 262,144 bites. Even dogs in this calculation we leave out the bull-terrier, but put to death shortly after arriving at home.

THE CALCUTTA SAILORS' HOME.—From Colonel Haig's copy of a long letter addressed to the Secretary of the Home Department on the question of the sale of liquor in the Sailors' Home, we learn that we cannot find room for the whole of it, as every one in Calcutta knows the interest which the Colonel takes in all measures for the good of Jack, and the zeal with which he carries them out. But like many enthusiastic men, he wishes his plans of reform to be carried out in his own way, or he will have nothing to do with them. A strict total abstainer himself, he would like all sailors total abstainers while on shore, and as total abstinence to such a consummation this may be considered impossible it is likely to prove that Jack ashore will drink—and he does at present—we think it better that he should be allowed to get good wholesome liquor than be forced to go outside the gates and drink of the bazar. The Colonel's letter is a long one, and we regret that we cannot find room for it in full, but we hope to return to the subject in our next issue.

THE MURREES AND BOOGTEES.—We have been favoured with a copy of a letter addressed by Major Sandeman, the Political Agent in Baluchistan, to the Government of India, on the subject of the Murrees and Boogtees has been of a more satisfactory nature.

The following table gives some interesting details of the various cis and trans-frontier Beloochee tribes:—

CIS-FRONTIER TRIBES.

Mazarees,	fighting men	4.000
Dreeshaks,	do.	2.343
Gurchanee,	do.	2,630
Tibbee Loond,	do.	920
Ligharee,	do.	5,250

TRANS-FRONTIER TRIBES.

Boogtee,	fighting men	2.210
Murree	do.	4.000
Khetrans	do.	4,560

I have left myself no space to speak of recent events connected with our intercourse with Khelat, but your readers must be acquainted with the formation of the Khelat Agency, its withdrawal, and the happy results which appear to have sprung from the recent visit of the Khan to India; I conclude, therefore, by quoting Colonel Phayre's comment on the Beloochees:—"We should never forget that in the Belooch and Brahooes we have an element of inestimable value on this part of the frontier of British India. They are brave, hardy, entirely free from fanaticism and are attached to us and our rule;" and, he might have added, the longer and better they will know, the stronger and more sincere will our mutual friendship become.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were seventeen European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 336 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 69 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 261 by Presidency Magistrates, and 6 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 317 were natives and the remaining 19 Europeans.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—John Hauz and Henry McLeod, seamen, were yesterday sentenced at the Fort Police Court, by Mr. Nana Morojee, to one week's hard labour each, in the House of Correction, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board the British ship Hindoostan, of which they are articled seamen.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 288 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 236 prisoners, including 19 women, of whom 42 were non-labour prisoners and 194 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 52 prisoners, including 3 women. Of these latter 18 prisoners were under warrants from the Hight Court and 39 from the Small Causes Court.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.—The evening service on Sunday last at St. Peter's Church was commenced with the singing of processional hymns by the choir and the clergy, preceded by an acolyte bearing aloft a cross about 6 feet in length, of exquisite workmanship, a rival of the crozier of the Bishop of Bombay. Amongst the clergy in the procession was the Revd. Dr. Caldwell, one of the recently consecrated bishops for the Madras Presidency, who took no part in the service beyond that of pronouncing the benediction at its close. The offertory, a special one, was handed over to his Lordship on behalf of the Tinnevelly mission, of which he has been appointed in special charge.

THE WITHULWADY MURDER AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—This case was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, in which a Hindoo of the Lohana caste, named Curson Hurry, stands charged with murder by wilfully and maliciously causing the death Veljee Jewraz, his father-in-law, on the 26th March last; and also with attempting to murder his wife, named Poonee on the same date. Mr. Cleveland (of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little), the acting public prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended. His Worship at the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution formally committed the prisoner for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commences this day. The prisoner's wife (Poonee) has been in a fair way towards recovery at the Gooulda Tejpal Hospital.

A CONSENT DECREE FOR A LAKH.—At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Shkurdas, applied to Mr. Justice Green for a consent decree in the case of Framjee and Sorabjee Kaikhusroo vs. Bai Dosibaee. Mr. Latham, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, was engaged for the defendant and had endorsed his consent to the decree asked for. The suit was brought by the plaintiffs' brothers against their mother to recover Rs. 1,31,000, being the value of their share in their father's estate now in the possession of the mother. His Lordship made a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,00,000. Defendant to deliver and make over to the plaintiffs the several shares and securities specified in the schedule, of the value of about Rs. 30,000, in part payment of the lakh, at the prices mentioned in the schedule. Each party to bear their and her own costs.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Chowpatty on view of the body of Bayajee Esoo. Deceased was a cart-driver, aged 40 years. It appears that on Saturday forenoon, after deceased had loaded his cart with firewood at the Chowpatty Bunder, and while standing on the pole as his cart was moving at a walking pace, he urged the bullock on the right with his right foot in order to turn the cart to the left when he lost his balance and fell on the ground between the bullocks, and one wheel of the cart passed over his stomach while he was lying on his back. Some bystanders stopped the cart, and with their assistance deceased got up and was soon after taken away to the J. J. Hospital where he was attended to, but where he would notremain. The following day he became worse from the injury he had sustained internally and expired yesterday morning at 5 o'clock at his own place of abode. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally run over by a bullock cart."

CHEATING, &c.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan timber merchant, named Abba Gunney, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, the Third Presidency Magistrate, and obtained warrants for the arrest of Shaik Vullee Punjabee and Shaik Cheeraghee, charging them under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code with criminal breach of trust and cheating. The complainant alleges that he entered into partnership with the two accused in the purchase and sale of hay since September 1876, and at various dates after then the sum of Rs. 3,490-8-0 or thereabouts was advanced by him for the purchase of hay only, but on his suspicions having been aroused as to the conduct and management of the business by the two accused, on examining the books complainant discovered that a sum of Rs. 1,200 of the amount he advanced had been misappropriated. This coming to the knowledge of the two accused, Shaik Cheeraghee absconded from Bombay and the other named Shaik Vulley Punjabee is said to be contemplating doing the same shortly for fear that he may be prosecuted.

THE GIRGAUM SWIMMING BATH FOR NATIVES.—A correspondent sends us the following remarks "in the interest of the public":—"The art of swimming has hardly been systematically cultivated by the native, but since the construction of the swimming bath at Girgaum which has been in existence for a year under the supervision of a committee presided over by Mr. Nana Morojee, about five hundred natives—Parsees and Hindoos—have been able to learn swimming. If such progress be continued, if swimming with gymnastic exercises and cricket, become popular among the native students of our schools and colleges, we may hope that Mr. Gibbs will have less reason to complain than before in the capacity of Vice Chancellor of the University, of the lamentable deficiency of physical training among the educated natives generally. Mr. Nana Morojee deserves credit for giving his valuable time and assistance to raise this institution to its present condition. To encourage an art which has not yet made any great advance, and to remove the prejudices and fears of those who object to the introduction of anything that is novel, the support of men known in native society is useful and necessary. This example may be followed by others of equal rank in society who will surely be remembered and blessed by those that will have it made easy for them and within their reach to obtain the knowledge of an art which as a physical exercise and in saving human life is of inestimable value."

ACCIDENT TO MRS. THATCHER AT MAHABLESHWUR.—We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Thatcher met with a severe accident at Mahableshwur on the 6th instant. The tonga in which Mrs. Thatcher was seated was upset, and she was thrown out, receiving one severe cut on the face and another on the body. Colonel Thatcher, who was at Bombay at the time of the accident, was at once telegraphed for and left the same evening for Mahableshwur.—*Deccan Herald.*

MAHABLESHWUR.—There has been quite a large number of arrivals at Mahableshwur during the past week, which has been one of the busiest of the season. Our correspondent writes:—"The phaetons have been coming in as fast as the horses can bring them with the two daks at full work. The houses are almost all filled, and we can easily see by the number of carriages we meet, and the number of seats that are now occupied in church, that the season is at its height. The climate is very delightful; but unless we get a few good showers of rain the roads will be very dusty and uncomfortable for pedestrians.—*Id.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE BOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. MIRZAPORE, Captain A. Parish, sailed yesterday for Southampton, *via* the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Brayson and four children.

For Brindisi.—Mr. Short.

For Venice.—Mr. Munro.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presides at the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences to-day. There are in all seventeen cases committed for trial, implicating twenty-two prisoners, of whom twelve are Hindoos, six Mahomedans, two Chinese, one European, and one Indo-Briton. Of the seventeen cases, three are of murder, two of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, three of house-breaking by night, four of theft, and one of each of the undermentioned offences:—attempt to murder, fraudulently delivering a counterfeit coin, attempt to transport arms, cheating and criminal breach of trust. Four of the cases have been committed by Mr. Cooper, six by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., five by Mr. Nana Morojee, one by Captain Macdougall, and one by Major C. Hayter.

CASES FOR TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS.

THE following is a summary of the cases committed for trial at the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences to-day:—

1. John Wentworth Dillon, committed by Captain Macdougall, for murder.
2. Abba Lutiff and another, committed by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for house-breaking by night.
3. Peestamber Gunput, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for theft.
4. Withul Damjee and another, committed by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for an attempt to murder.
5. Nizam Jumull, committed by Mr. Cooper, for theft.
6. Atmaram Rama, by ditto, for fraudulently delivering a counterfeit coin.
7. Shumsoo Mahomed, by ditto, for theft.
8. Motcejee Futtajee, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for attempting to transport arms.
9. Dajee Baboo and two others, committed by Mr. Cooper, for house-breaking by night.
10. Ahmed Khan Mahomed Khan, committed by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
11. Hussun Huckow and another, by ditto, for housebreaking by night.
12. Gheelabhai Ranchore, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for cheating.
13. Ladkia Hooroo, committed by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
14. David Priestly, committed by Major C. Hayter, for murder.
15. Balloo Vittoo, committed by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for theft.
16. Sheik Hoosein Mahomed Enoof, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for criminal breach of trust.
17. Curson Hurry, by ditto, for murder.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND PARTICULARISM.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 16.)

THE argument with which Prince Bismarck met the demand of Herr Lasker on Saturday for a responsible Imperial Ministry is worth the attention of all who are interested in the development of the German Empire. Such a Ministry, he asserted, would be wholly without power. He himself derived influence from his position in Prussia, but the members of an Imperial Cabinet would have no official connection with any particular State. The result would be that their will would at all points be thwarted, for they would find opposed to them the Particularist tendencies of the various Governments. "The stream of Particularism," said the Chancellor, "has always remained very strong with us; and has increased in strength during these quiet times. I may say the flood of Imperialism is going back; we are confronted by a sort of ebb in it." In England, where most of those who undertake to instruct the public on German affairs take a very favourable view of the position of that country, this will be condemned as too gloomy a picture of the state of things; but Prince Bismarck's countrymen express no surprise at the terms in which he speaks. Recent events amply justify his statements. It is true that the general election resulted in a majority favourable to the Empire; but the majority is not 'powerful, and the parties which compose it are so diverse in their sympathies and opinions that they can act together only by concealing a great deal both to each other and to Prince Bismarck. An equally decisive indication of the forces hostile to unity was afforded the other day by the resolution of the Federal Council with respect to the seat of the Imperial Court of Justice. It was naturally expected that Berlin would be decided upon, and the Prussian votes were all given in favour of this proposal. The representatives of the small States however, jealous of the growing power of Prussia, combined for Leipzig; and it remains to be seen whether the Reichstag will support their judgment.

About Prince Bismarck's facts, then, there can be no real dispute; but we are not bound to accept his explanation of them. That was summed up in the statement that men who had devoted their lives to the interests of individual States could not be expected to sacrifice themselves for the Empire. At a time of general enthusiasm they went with the multitude; but reaction was inevitable. It is not to be expected that in three or even ten years such matters can be satisfactorily arranged. Leave to our children a task or two, for they will find the world a bore if there is nothing in it for them to do. For a natural, national organic development time is necessary. Nations cannot be impatient if there are periods of stagnation or of reaction, or be very angry with those who are responsible for those periods." This has a very charitable sound, but will hardly bear investigation. It was possible that the enthusiasm excited during the war with France should last very long; but there was no reason why, in the ordinary course of events, the mass of the population should not remain loyal to the Empire. For more than a century Germans had felt wrath all pointed towards some such consummation as that reached when King William was proclaimed Kaiser in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles; and there were very few educated Germans who did not desire that their country should get a strong front among the world. The truth is that Prince Bismarck himself has to a large extent undone the results of his own labours. He chose to enter into a fierce conflict with the Catholic Church in Prussia; and the consequence is that Catholics throughout the Empire, terrified lest the extension of his power should mean injury to themselves, regard it as a religious duty to oppose his policy. Having resisted every attempt to secure the free utterance of opinion, he has alienated many of his Liberal supporters, and driven large numbers of them into association with the party which desires the destruction, not only of the Empire, but of almost all existing social institutions. This is the real meaning of the divisions which disturb Prince Bismarck, however much he may strive to conceal the facts from himself by vague assertions as to inevitable reaction. The Germans are a reasonable people, and there need have been no reaction if they had been treated with confidence and moderation; but being practically told that they are unworthy of liberty, they have responded in a like spirit. The case is very similar to that of the different States after the wars with the First Napoleon. The Princes then urgently required all the support they could obtain, and were profuse in promises of favours when peace should be restored. Their subjects were enchanted, fought for them with good will, and never doubted that they would have their reward. But no reward was forthcoming, loyalty declined, and the Princes had to face the revolutions of 1830 and 1848. Although Prince Bismarck did not commit himself to positive promises during the war of 1870-71, the nation fully expected that a policy of suspicion would no longer be deemed necessary. Bitterly disappointed, it disappoints him in its turn.

There is no probability that a reponsible Ministry will be appointed while Prince Bismarck is in power; and for the reasons he urged we do not know that the Liberal party has any very serious reason to regret the fact. Free institutions would hardly be raised in popular esteem by the spectacle of a Government in perpetual conflict with the Federal Council and with a powerful minority in the Reichstag. The immediate task of the Liberals is to prepare the way for such a Government as that of which Herr Lasker speaks; and they can best do so by striving to remove the evils of which different parties have at the present moment just reason to complain. The National Liberals ought to forget past disputes and join cordially with the Progressists in agitating for liberty of the press; and it is the clear duty of both to require that there shall be some relaxation of the laws which at present wound and irritate the entire Catholic population. Immediately before the prorogation of the Prussian Parliament, Herr Lasker delivered a calm and statesmanlike speech on this subject, but he was bitterly resisted by Herr Virchow. So long as the opinions expressed by the latter are held by the Progressists the demand for an Imperial Ministry is merely idle talk.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA — Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of the unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power Onetrial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for Breakfasts, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and xperience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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At current rates' of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on it
Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of ess than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum.
" 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, o the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up—£1,500,000.
Reserve Funds—£500,000

BOMBAY AGENCY.

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BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yakohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

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Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£300,000.

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BOMBAY	PENANG.	MANILLA.
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6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following:—

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Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhoosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Curset jee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore ....Kellner and Co.
London .....G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch' St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co., and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund....."Nellgherry Courier" Office.
Poona .....Treacher Co.; Phillip & Co., and Raya Family Hotel.
Shahabad.....Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad..Curset jee and Co.

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